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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X
JOSE ANTONIO SERRANO, *individually and
on behalf of others similarly situated,*

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT

-against-

AVENUE U BAGELS, INC. D/B/A AVENUE
U BAGELS, STEVE DOE, VICTOR DOE,
and ANGEL DOE,

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Defendants.

-----X

Plaintiff Jose Antonio Serrano (“Plaintiff Serrano” or “Mr. Serrano”), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon his knowledge and belief, and as against Avenue U Bagels, Inc. (d/b/a Avenue U Bagels), (“Defendant Corporation”), Steve Doe, Victor Doe and Angel Doe, (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff Serrano is a former employee of Defendants Avenue U Bagels, Inc. (d/b/a Avenue U Bagels), Steve Doe, Victor Doe, and Angel Doe.
2. Defendants own, operate, or control a Deli, located at 284 Avenue U, Brooklyn, NY 11223 under the name “Avenue U Bagels”.

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants Steve Doe, Victor Doe and Angel Doe, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operate or operated the deli as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiff Serrano was employed as a sandwich maker, a counter attendant, a delivery stocker, a delivery worker and a cleaner at the deli located at 284 Avenue U, Brooklyn, NY 11223.

5. Plaintiff Serrano was ostensibly employed as a delivery worker. However, he was required to spend a considerable part of his work day performing non-tipped duties, including but not limited to making sandwiches, counter attendant, stocking deliveries and cleaning (hereafter the “non-tipped duties”).

6. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Serrano worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage and overtime compensation for the hours that he worked.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiff Serrano appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

8. Defendants employed and accounted for Plaintiff Serrano as a delivery worker in their payroll, but in actuality his duties required a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties alleged above.

9. Regardless, at all relevant times, Defendants paid Plaintiff Serrano at a rate that was lower than the minimum wage rate.

10. However, under both the FLSA and NYLL, Defendants were not entitled to take a tip credit because Plaintiff Serrano’s non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday, or 2 hours per day, whichever is less in each day. 12 N.Y. C.R.R. §146.

11. Upon information and belief, Defendants employed the policy and practice of disguising Plaintiff Serrano's actual duties in payroll records by designating him as a delivery worker instead of as a non-tipped employee. This allowed Defendants to avoid paying Plaintiff Serrano at the minimum wage rate and enabled them to pay him above the tip-credit rate, but below the minimum wage.

12. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiff Serrano to all other similarly situated employees.

13. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Serrano and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

14. Plaintiff Serrano now brings this action on behalf of himself, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

15. Plaintiff Serrano seeks certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of himself, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

16. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff Serrano's state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

17. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a Deli located in this district. Further, Plaintiff Serrano was employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

18. Plaintiff Jose Antonio Serrano (“Plaintiff Serrano” or “Mr. Serrano”) is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

19. Plaintiff Serrano was employed by Defendants at Avenue U Bagels from approximately February 2018 until on or about August 23, 2020.

20. Plaintiff Serrano consents to being a party plaintiff pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and brings these claims based upon the allegations herein as a representative party of a prospective class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Defendants

21. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled a Deli located at 284 Avenue U, Brooklyn, NY 11223 under the name “Avenue U Bagels”.

22. Upon information and belief, Avenue U Bagels, Inc. (d/b/a Avenue U Bagels) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 284 Avenue U, Brooklyn, NY 11223.

23. Defendant Steve Doe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Steve Doe is sued individually in his

capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Steve Doe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff De la Cruz, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

24. Defendant Victor Doe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Victor Doe is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Victor Doe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff De la Cruz, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

25. Defendant Angel Doe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Angel Doe is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Angel Doe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff De la Cruz, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.factual allegations

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

26. Defendants operate a Deli located in the Bensonhurst neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York.

27. Individual Defendants, Steve Doe, Victor Doe and Angel Doe, possess operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, or control significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

28. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

29. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff Serrano's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff Serrano, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

30. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff Serrano (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiff Serrano's (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

31. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff Serrano and/or similarly situated individuals.

32. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants Steve Doe, Victor Doe and Angel Doe operate Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of themselves and/or fail to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a Corporation,

- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit and maintaining control over this corporation as a closed Corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporation,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

33. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Serrano's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Serrano, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff Serrano's services.

34. In each year from 2018 to 2020, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

35. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the deli on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiff

36. Plaintiff Serrano is a former employee of Defendants who was employed as a sandwich maker, a counter attendant, a delivery stocker, a cleaner and ostensibly as a delivery worker. However, he spent over 20% of each shift performing the non-tipped duties described above.

37. Plaintiff Serrano seeks to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Jose Antonio Serrano

38. Plaintiff Serrano was employed by Defendants from approximately February 2018 until on or about August 23, 2020.

39. Defendants employed Plaintiff Serrano as a sandwich maker, a counter attendant, a delivery stocker, a cleaner and ostensibly as a delivery worker.

40. However, Plaintiff Serrano was also required to spend a significant portion of his work day performing the non-tipped duties described above.

41. Although Plaintiff Serrano ostensibly was employed as a delivery worker, he spent over 20% of each day performing non-tipped work throughout his employment with Defendants.

42. Plaintiff Serrano regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

43. Plaintiff Serrano's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

44. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Serrano regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

45. From approximately January 2018 until on or about March 2020, Plaintiff Serrano worked from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 2:00 p.m., 5 days a week and from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 3:00 p.m., 1 day a week (typically 49 hours per week).

46. From approximately August 1, 2020 until on or about August 23, 2020, Plaintiff Serrano worked from approximately 5:00 a.m. until on or about 4:00 p.m. 5 days a week and from approximately 5:00 a.m. until on or about 6:00 p.m, 1 day a week (typically 68 hours per week).

47. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Serrano his wages in cash.

48. From approximately February 2018 until on or about August 23, 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Serrano \$13.25 per hour.

49. Plaintiff Serrano's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

50. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Serrano to work an additional 1 or 2 hours past his scheduled departure time at least once a week, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

51. Defendants only granted Plaintiff Serrano two 10 minute breaks, but they constantly rushed him back to work.

52. Plaintiff Serrano was never notified by Defendants that his tips were being included as an offset for wages.

53. Defendants did not account for these tips in any daily or weekly accounting of Plaintiff Serrano's wages.

54. Although Plaintiff Serrano was required to keep track of his time, Defendants required him to record fewer hours than he actually worked.

55. specifically, defendants required Plaintiff Serrano to punch out at 4:00 p.m. and to continue working 30 minutes to two hours . As a result, Plaintiff Serrano was not compensated for all of the hours that he worked.

56. Defendants took improper and illegal deductions from Plaintiff Serrano's wages; specifically, Defendants deducted half the cost of wrong orders from Plaintiff Serrano's weekly wages.

57. In addition, Defendants only paid Plaintiff Serrano \$200 for his last week of work, claiming that he owed them money for a variety of false reasons.

58. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Serrano regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

59. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Serrano an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

60. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Serrano, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Serrano's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

Defendants' General Employment Practices

61. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Serrano (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying him appropriate minimum wage and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

62. Plaintiff Serrano was a victim of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate his rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying him the wages he was owed for the hours he worked.

63. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiff Serrano not receiving payment for all his hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiff Serrano's effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

64. Defendants habitually required Plaintiff Serrano to work additional hours beyond his regular shifts but did not provide him with any additional compensation.

65. Defendants required Plaintiff Serrano and all other delivery workers to perform general non-tipped tasks in addition to their primary duties as delivery workers.

66. Plaintiff Serrano and all similarly situated employees, ostensibly were employed as tipped employees by Defendants, although their actual duties included a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties outlined above.

67. Plaintiff Serrano's duties were not incidental to his occupation as a tipped worker, but instead constituted entirely unrelated general deli work with duties, including the non-tipped duties described above.

68. Plaintiff Serrano and all other tipped workers were paid at a rate that was below minimum wage by Defendants.

69. However, under state law, Defendants were not entitled to a tip credit because the tipped worker's and Plaintiff Serrano's non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday (or 2 hours a day, whichever is less) (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

70. New York State regulations provide that an employee cannot be classified as a tipped employee on any day in which he or she has been assigned to work in an occupation in which tips are not customarily received. (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§137-3.3 and 137-3.4). Similarly, under federal regulation 29 C.F.R. §531.56(e), an employer may not take a tip credit for any employee time if that time is devoted to a non-tipped occupation.

71. In violation of federal and state law as codified above, Defendants classified Plaintiff Serrano and other tipped workers as tipped employees, and paid them at a rate that was below

minimum wage when they should have classified them as non-tipped employees and paid them at the minimum wage rate.

72. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Serrano who received tips that Defendants intended to take a deduction against Plaintiff Serrano's earned wages for tip income, as required by the NYLL before any deduction may be taken.

73. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Serrano who received tips, that his tips were being credited towards the payment of the minimum wage.

74. Defendants failed to maintain a record of tips earned by Plaintiff Serrano who worked as a delivery worker for the tips he received.

75. Defendants' time keeping system did not reflect the actual hours that Plaintiff Serrano worked.

76. Defendants paid Plaintiff Serrano his wages in cash.

77. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

78. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff Serrano (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff Serrano properly for his full hours worked.

79. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

80. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiff Serrano and other similarly situated former workers.

81. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Serrano and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

82. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Serrano and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

83. Plaintiff Serrano brings his FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the "FLSA Class members"), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the "FLSA Class Period").

84. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Serrano and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and

have been subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

85. The claims of Plaintiff Serrano stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

86. Plaintiff Serrano repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

87. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Serrano's employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Serrano (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

88. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

89. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

90. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Serrano (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

91. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Serrano (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

92. Plaintiff Serrano (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

93. Plaintiff Serrano repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

94. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiff Serrano (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

95. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Serrano (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

96. Plaintiff Serrano (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

97. Plaintiff Serrano repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

98. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Serrano's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Serrano, controlled the terms and conditions of his employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for his employment.

99. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiff Serrano less than the minimum wage.

100. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Serrano the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

101. Plaintiff Serrano was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

102. Plaintiff Serrano repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

103. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiff Serrano overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

104. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Serrano overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

105. Plaintiff Serrano was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

106. Plaintiff Serrano repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

107. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Serrano with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Serrano's primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any,

claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

108. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Serrano in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

109. Plaintiff Serrano repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

110. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Serrano with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

111. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Serrano in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES IN VIOLATION

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

112. Plaintiff Serrano repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

113. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Serrano's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651.

114. Defendants made unlawful deductions from Plaintiff Serrano's wages; specifically, Defendants deducted half the cost of a wrong order from Plaintiff Serrano's wages.

115. The deductions made from Plaintiff Serrano's wages were not authorized or required by law.

116. Through their knowing and intentional efforts to take unauthorized deductions from Plaintiff Serrano's wages, Defendants willfully violated NYLL, Article 6, §§ 190 *et seq.*, and supporting New York State regulations.

117. Plaintiff Serrano was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Serrano respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Serrano and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Serrano and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff Serrano's and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff Serrano and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiff Serrano and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiff Serrano and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of his damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Serrano;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Serrano;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff Serrano's compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(k) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL were willful as to Plaintiff Serrano;

(l) Awarding Plaintiff Serrano damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages as applicable

(m) Awarding Plaintiff Serrano damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(n) Awarding Plaintiff Serrano liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(o) Awarding Plaintiff Serrano and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(p) Awarding Plaintiff Serrano and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(q) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(r) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Serrano demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York
October 9, 2020

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]
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Employment and Litigation Attorneys

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Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

August 31, 2020

BY ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Jose Antonio Serrano

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:



Jose Antonio Serrano (Comp 8), 2020 10-31 11:01

Date / Fecha: 31 de Agosto de 2020